The true Report of all the ſucceſſe of Famagoſta, of the antique writers called Tamaſſus, a Citie in Cyprus.

In the which the whole order of all the ſkirmiſhes, batteries, mines, and aſſaultes geuen to the ſayd Fortreſſe, may plainly appeare.

Moreouer the names of the Captaines, and number of the people ſlaine, as well of the Chriſtians as of the Turkes: likewiſe of them who were taken priſoners: from the beginning of the ſayd ſeege vntill the end of the ſame.

¶ Engliſhed out of Italian by *William Malim.*

¶ With certaine notes of his and expoſitions of all the Turkiſhe wordes herein neceſſary to be knowen, placed in the margent, with a ſhort deſcription alſo of his of the ſame Iland.

¶ *Imprinted at London by* Iohn Daye.

AN. 1572.

8.f

HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE
DROIT ET LOYAL

¶ To the right honourable and his ſingular good Lorde, and onely Patrone the Earle of Leiceſter, Baron of Denbigh, Knight of the honourable order of the Garter, one of the Queenes Maieſties moſt honourable priuie Counſell. &c. *William Malim* wiſheth long health with encreaſe of honour.

THath bene a naturall inſtinct (right honourable and mine eſpetiall good Lorde) engraffed in noble perſonages hartes, much approued and confirmed alſo by cuſtome, for them to ſeeke frō time to time, by ſome meanes in their life, by the which, they after their death, might deliuer ouer their name to their poſteritie: leaſt otherwiſe with their body, their fame alſo altogether might perchaunce be buried. Vpon the which conſideration we read many notable, and famous thinges to haue bene erected in time paſt of noble perſonages (hauing had wealth at will) in ſuch ſort, that not onely certain ruines of the ſame ſumptuous workes builded ſo many hundred yeares paſt, doe ſtill remaine, but alſo the moſt part of thoſe princes the authors of thē, do continually by them dwell in our memoryes. As the Pyramides made at Memphis, or neare the famous Riuer of Nilus, by ỹ great expences of the Kings of Egypt: the Tower called Pharia, made in the Iland of Pharos by King *Ptolomee:* the walles of Babylon, made or at the leaſt redified by Quéene *Semiramis:* *Dianas* Church

at Ephesus builded by all the noble persons of Asia: *Mausolus* Tombe or Sepulcher, made by his wife Queen of Caria: Colossus Solis placed at Rhodes, I remember not by what Princes charge, but made by the handes of *Cares Lindius* scholler to *Lysippus*: and the Image of *Iupiter*, made of Yuorye by the handes of the skilfull workeman *Phydias*. The which monumentes made of barbarous and heathen Princes to redeeme them selues from oblivion, deserued both for the magnificence, and perfecte workmanship of the same, to be accompted in those dayes as the 7. Wonders of the world. Since the which time, an easier, readier, and lighter way, being also of more continuance then the former, hath ben found out, namely, Letters, which were first inuented by the Caldies and Egyptians, as we read, and augmented since by others, to our great benefite, and now last of all, (no long time past) the same to haue bene committed to Printers Presses, to the greatest perfection of the same: men being first enforced to write their actes and monumentes in beastes skinnes dryed, in barkes of trées, or otherwise perchaunce as vnreadily. By the which benefite of Letters (now reduced into Print) we sée how easie a thing it is, and hath bene for noble persons, to liue for euer by the helpe of learned men. For the memorye of those two worthy and valiaunt Captaines *Scipio* and *Hannibal* had bene long before this present quite forgotten, except *Titus Liuius*, or some such learned Historiographer had written of them in time. And *Alexander Magnus* him selfe that great conquerour had nothing bene spoken of, had not *Q. Curtius*, or some other like by his learned stile reuiued the remembraunce of him, and called backe againe his doinges to his posteritie. For the which cause we sée commonly in all ages learned mẽ to be much made of by noble personages, as that rare paterne of learning *Aristotle*, to haue bene greatly honoured of that former renowmed Monarche *Alexander*: who affirmed openly, that he was more bound to his

Maister

Maister *Aristotle*, then to King *Philip* his father, because the one had well framed his minde, the other onely his body. Many other like examples I could alledge at this present, if I knew not vnto whom I now wrote, or in what. For your honour being skilfull in histories, and so familiarly acquainted with the matter it selfe, that is in stull intertaining learned men with all courtesie, I should seeme to light a candle at noone tyde, to put you in remembrance of the one, or to exhort you to do the other, dayly being accustomed to performe the same. *Crassus* sayth in *Tullies* first booke, De Oratore: that a Lawyers house is the Oracle of the whole Citie. But I can iustly witnesse, that for these 5. yeares last past, since my returne from my trauell beyond the seas, that your Lordships lodging in the Court (where I through your vndeserued goodnesse to my great comfort do dayly frequent) hath bene a continuall receptacle or harbour for all learned men comming from both the eyes of this Realme, Cambridge, and Oxforde (of the which Vniuersitie your Lordship is Chauncellor) to their great satisfaction of minde, and ready dispatch of their sutes. Especially for Preachers and Ministers of true Religion: of the which you haue bene from time to time not onely a great fauourer, but an earnest furtherer, and protector: so that these two nurseries of learning (in one of the which I haue before this spent part of my time, that I may speake boldly what I thinke) should wrong your honour greatly, and much forget themselues, if by all meanes possible they should not hereafter (as at this present to their small powers many well learned gentlemē of them do) labour and trauell in shewing of them selues thankfull, to reuerence and honour your Lordship, and honest their owne names: whose studies certainly would sodainly decay and fall flat, if they were not holde vp by such noble proppes, and had not some sure anckerholdes in their distresse to leane vnto. How ready dayly your trauell is, and hath long bene besides to benefite all other persons,

in whom any sparke of vertue or honestie remaineth, I neede not labour to expresse, the world knowing already the same. But whosoeuer they be, that in all their life time haue an especiall care by all meanes to profite as many as they be able and hurt none, do not onely a laudable acte, but lead a perfecte and very godly life. Whereupon *Strabo* affirmeth this most truely to be spoken of them: Mortales tum demum Deos imitari, cum benefici fuerint. Great commendation undoubtedly it bringeth to any noble personage, that as the Mone, that light and brightnes which she receaueth of the Sunne, is wont presently to spread abroad vpō the face of the earth, to the refreshing and comforting of all inferiour and naturall thinges bearing life: so for him, to bestow all that fauour and credite, which he hath gotten at the Princes handes, to the helpe and relieue of the worthy and needy. Great is the force (my right honourable Lorde) of true Vertue, which causeth them as *Tully* writeth in his booke De Amicitia, to be loued and honoured oft of those persons, which neuer sawe them. Whereof I neuer had better proofe (I take God and mine owne conscience to witnesse, the which I declared also to certaine of my frendes as soone as I returned) then at my last being at Constantinople, in the yeare of our Lord. 1564. whereas I ofte resorting (as occasion serued) to the right honourable Christian Ambassadors, whilest I made my abode there (namely vnto *Monseur Antonio Petrimol*, leegger there for the King of Fraunce, *Sig. M. Victor Bragadino*, for the Segniorye of Venice, *Sig. Lorenzo Giustiniano*, for the state of Scio, or Chios, and *Sig. Albertacio delli Alberti*, for the Duke of Florence) heard them often report and speake very honourably of your Lordship, partly for your other good inclinations of nature, but especially for your liberalitie, and courteous intreating of diuers of their frendes and countreymen, which vpon sundry occasions had bene here in this our Realme. So that to conclude, all men iustly fauour your honourable dealinges

and

and deſertes: and I for my part haue reuerenced and honoured the ſame euermore both here at home, & elſwhere abroad, wiſhing often to haue had ſome iuſt occaſion to pay part of that in good will, which my ſlender abilitie wil neuer ſuffer me fully to diſcharge. For vnto whō ſhould I ſooner preſent any thing any way, eſpecially cōcerning matters done abroad, then vnto your Lordſhip, by whom I was much cheriſhed abroad in my trauell, and maintained ſince my returne here at home? For ẏ which cauſe I haue enterpriſed (hoping greatly of your Lordſhips fauour herein) to clothe and ſet forth a few Italian Newes in our Engliſhe attyre, being firſt moued therunto by the right worſhipfull Maiſter *D. Wilſon* Maiſter of her Maieſties Requeſts, your honors aſſured truſty frend, a great and painfull furtherer of learning, whom I, and many other for diuers reſpectes ought to reuerence: who remembring that I had bene at Cyprus, was willing that my penne ſhould trauell about the Chriſtian & Turkiſhe affayres, which there lately haue happened: perſwading him ſelfe, that ſomewhat therby I might benefite this our natiue coūtrey. Againſt whoſe reaſonable motion I could not greatly wraſtle, hazarding rather my ſlender ſkill in attempting & perfourming this his requeſted taſke, then he through my refuſall thereof ſhould ſeeme to want any iotte of my good will. In offering vp the which newes, although I ſhall preſent no new thing to your honour, becauſe you are ſo well acquainted with ẏ Italian copy, as I know: yet I truſt your Lordſhip will not miſlike, that the ſame which is both pleaſant to read, and ſo neceſſary to be knowen for diuers of our Captaines and other our countreymen, which are ignoraunt in the Italian toung, may thus now ſhewe it ſelfe abroad, couered vnder the wing of your Lordſhips protection. Certainly it moueth me much to remēber ẏ loſſe of thoſe 3. notable Ilands, to the great diſcomfort of all Chriſtendome, to thoſe Helliſh Turkes, Horſeleches of Chriſtiā bloud: namely Rhodes beſeeged on S. John Baptiſt day, and taken on S. Johns

day

day the Euangelist, being the 27. of December. 1522. Scio or Chios being lost since my being there, taken of *Piali Bassà* with 80. Gallies, the 17. of Aprill. 1566. And now last of all not onely Famagosta the cheefe holde and fortresse in Cyprus to haue bene lost of the Venetians the 15. of August last past. 1571. (the cheefe Gouernours and Captaines of them being hewen in sunder by the commaundement of that tyraunt *Mustafà Bassà*) but all the whole Iland also to be conquered by those cruell Turkes, auncient professed enemies to all Christian Religion. In the which euill successe (comming to vs as I take it for our offences) as I lament the generall losse: so I am surely pensiue to vnderstand by this too true a report of ẏ vile death of 2. particular noble gentlemẽ of Venice, *Sig. M. Lorenzo Tiepolo, & Sig. M. Giouanni Antonio Querini:* of both ẏ which I in my trauel was very courteously vsed, the former of them being then (as now also he was in this ouerthrow) Gouernour of Baffo in Cyprus, the other Captaine of one of ẏ Castels at Corsyra in Greece, now called Corfu. But thinges past, are past amendment, and they could neuer die more honourably, then in the defence of their coũtrey. Besides that the late blowes, which the Turkes haue receaued since this their fury, in token of Gods wrath against thẽ, much comforteth euery Christian hart. Moreouer this vniforme preparation which is certainly concluded, and forthwith loked for, by very many Christian Princes (would God by all generally) against these barborous Mahometistes: whose crueltie and beastly behauour I partly know, and am able to iudge of, hauing bene in Turkye amongest them more then 8. monethes together. Whose vnfaythfulnes also and breach of promisse, as the Venetians manly courage in defence of them selues, and their fortresse, your honour may easily read in this short treatise and small handfull of leaues, I hauing set downe also a short description of the Iland of Cyprus, for the better vnderstanding of the whole matter. The which I not onely most humbly be-

seeche

ſéeche your honour now fauourably to accept as an earneſt penny of more to come, and of my preſent good will: but with your accuſtomed goodneſſe towardes me, to defend the ſame againſt ſuch perſons, whoſe tounges too readily role ſometime againſt other mens painfull trauells, perſwading them ſelues to purchaſe the ſoner ſome credite of learning with the ruder ſort, by cõtroling and ouerdaintie ſifting of other mens laboured taſkes. For I know in all ages to be found as well Baſiliſkes, as Elephantes. Thus nothing doubting of your readye ayde herein, as I aſſuredly truſt of your honours fauourable acceptation of this my poore preſent, wiſhing long life with the encreaſe of Gods holy ſpirite to your Lordſhip and to all your moſt honourable familie (vnto whom I haue wholy dedicated my ſelfe by mine owne choiſe and election for euer) I, craning pardon for my former boldneſſe, moſt humbly thus take my leaue.

From Lambheth the 23. of March. An. 1572.

¶ Your honours moſt humble and faithfull ſeruaunt for euer,
William Malim.

¶ A breefe description of the Iland of Cyprus: by the which not onely the Venetians title why they haue so long enioyed it, but also the Turkes, whereby now he claimeth it, may plainly appeare.

THe Iland of Cyprus is inuironed with diuers seas. For Westward it is washed with the sea called Pamphilium: Southward, with the Sea Ægyptium: on the East part, with the Sea Syrium: and Northward, with the Sea called Cilicium. The which Iland in time past had diuers names: called once Acamantis, as Sabellicus witnesseth: Philonides maketh mention, that it was called sometime Cerasis, Xenagoras writeth, that it was named Aspelia, Amathusa, and Macaria: There were in time paste 15. Cities or famous Townes in it, but now very fewe, amongst the which Famagosta is the cheefest, and strongest, situated by the Sea side. There is also Nicosia, which was wont, by the trafficke of Marchauntes, to be very wealthy: besides the Citie of Baffo, Arnica, Saline, Limisso, Milopotomo, and Episcopia. Timosthenes affirmeth, that this Iland in cõpasse is 400. and 29. miles, and Artemidorus writeth y length of y same to be 162. miles, measuring of it fro the East

East to ỹ West betwixt two promontories named Dinareta & Acamanta. This Iland is thought to be very riche, abundant of Wine, Oyle, Grain, Pitch, Rosin, Allum, Salt, & of diuers precious stones pleasant, profitable, & necessary for mans vse, & much frequẽted of Marchantes of Syria, vnto the which it lieth very neare. It hath bene as Plinie writeth, ioyned sometime with Syria, as Sicilia hath bene also with Italy. It was a long time subiecte vnto the Romaines, after, to the Persians, and to the Souldan of Ægypt. And last of all the Venetians haue enioyed it of late a long time, in this order following. In the yeare of our Lord. 1470. Iohn King of the sayd Ilãd sonne to Ianus of Lusignian had by Hellen his wife, which was of the Emperiall house of Paleologus one daughter onely called Charlotta, & a bastard called Iames: the which Iames was afterward consecrated Bishop of Nicosia. This Charlotta was maried first to the King of Portingall, of whom he had no issue, so that he being dead, Lewes Duke of Sauoy (to whom she was the second time maried) sonne to Lewes the second of that name (vnto whom the sayd Iland by the right of this his wife Charlotta did appertaine) had the possession of the same. Iames the bastard as soone as his father was dead, of a Bi-

ſhop became a Soldier, and with an army wanne the Iland, making it his owne by force. This Duke of Sauoy hearing theſe newes, with a nũber of well appointed ſoldiers, arriued ſhortly after in Cyprus, & recouering againe the Iland, compelled ỹ Baſtard to flye forthwith ouer to the Souldan of Ægypt. Who making him ſelfe his ſubiecte, in time ſo wrought and tempered the matter, that the Souldan in perſon at his requeſt paſſed ouer into Cyprus, beſeeged Duke Lewes in the Caſtell of Nicoſia, & at length compelled him to depart, leauing his kingdome. So that this Biſhop became againe King of this Iland: who ſhortly after cleauing to the Venetians hauing made a league of frendſhip with them, maried by their conſent one Catherina the daughter of Marco Cornaro, which Catherine the Senate of Venice adopted vnto them ſoone after as their daughter. This Biſhop not long after ſickned, & died, leauing this his wife with child, who liued not long after his fathers death. By ỹ which meanes the Venetians making them ſelues the next heires to Catherina by the lawe of Adoption, tooke vnto them the poſſeſſion of this kingdome, and haue kept, and enioyed the ſame almoſt this 100. yeares. Now this great Turke called Sultan Selim in the right of the Souldan

of

of Ægypt, whom his grandfather (called alſo Sultan Selim) conquered, pretendeth a right title vnto it, and now as you may vnderſtand by reading of this ſhort treatiſe hath by conqueſt obtained the ſame.

Whom, I pray the euerliuing God, if it be his holy will, ſhortly to roote out from thence.

I Am not ignoraunt (gentle Reader) how hard a matter it is for any one ma to write that, which should please and satisfie all persons, we being commonly of so diuers opinions and contrary iudgementes: againe Tully affirming, to bee a very difficult thing, to finde out any matter which in his owne kinde may be in all respectes perfecte. Wherefore I trust by your own iudgement I ought of reason to be the sooner pardoned (my translation being precisely tyed to mine authors meaning) if any thieg herein besides be thought to be wanting: I hauing learned by the way, how comberous a thing it is, to turne the selfe same matter out of the Italian language into our countrey speech. But who doth what he possibly can, is bound to no more. And I now at the request of others (who put me in minde, that I was not onely borne vnto my self) haue accõplished that in the end, which I promised & was required. With what paine & diligence, I refer me to thẽ which are skilfull in the Italian toung, or may the better iudge, if it please them to trye the same, casting a side this exampler. I speake it not arrogantly, I take God to witnes: but mens painfull trauels ought not lightly to be condemned: nor surely at any time are wont to be of the learned, or discrete. By whose gentle acceptation, if these my present doinges be now supported, I will perswade my selfe that I haue reaped sufficient fruite of my trauell. Vnto whom with all my hart I wish prosperous successe in all their affaires.

AN. 1572. *W. M.*

In Turchas precatio.

SVmme Deus ſuccurre tuis, miſereſce tuorũ,
Et ſubeat gentis te noua cura tuæ.
Quẽ das tantorũ finẽ, Rex magne, laborũ?
In nos vibrabit tela quoſq́ Sathan?
Ante Rhodum, mox inde Chium, nunc deniq́ Cyprum
Turcharum cepit ſanguinolenta manus.
Muſtafa fœdifragus partes graſſatur in omnes,
Et Veneta Cypriam ſtrage cruentat humum.
Nec finem imponit ſceleri, mollitué furorem,
Nec niſi potato ſanguine pactus, abit.
Qualis, quæ nunquàm niſi plena tumenſq́ cruore
Sanguiſuga obſeſſam mittit hirudo cutem.
Torturam ſequitur tortura, cruorq́ cruorem,
Et cædem admiſſam cædis alius amor.
Sæuit inops animi, nec vel ſe temperat ipſe,
Vel manus indomitum noſtra domare poteſt.
At tu, magne Pater, tumidum diſperde Tyrannum,
Nec ſine mactari ſemper ouile tuum.
Exulet hoc monſtrum, ne ſanguine terra redundet,
Excutiantq́ nouum Cypria regna iugum.
Et quod Chriſticolæ foedus pepigere Monarchæ,
Id fauſtum nobis omnibus eſſe velis.
Tu pugna illorum pugnas, & bella ſecundes,
Captiuoſq́ tibi ſubde per arma Scythas.
Sic tuo per totum fundetur gloria mundum,
Vnus ſic Chriſtus fiet, & vna fides.

Gulielmus Malim.

In Verbis precatio.

Verbum Dei descendens, miserere tuorum,
Et laudent gentis te nova cura tua.
Quæ dum tentoria Pet. Paulus, Andreas, labores
In nos vibrabit tela quotidie Satan?
Aure Rhodum, nos aure Cilicum, aure decus Cypri
Turbarum cedit sanguinolenta manus.
Anglia fœdifragos pectus gestabitur in omne,
Et Persis Cypriam strage cruentat humum.
Nec finem imponit Gelo, mollitur Eurus,
Nec mitis potat Lygurine pectus, edit.
Quis, quæ murmura mitis plena tumescit, cruore
Sanguineo obscuram mittit hiemis cohors.
Tortuam fertur tortura, cruor, cruorem,
Et radens adytum cœlo altus amor.
Sancti inops animi, nec quid tempestat ignis,
Vel manus indomitum mollia dextra petit.
Ah, magne Pater, tantarum dispersa per urbes,
Nec sine mucrone semper mitis tuum.
Exsule hoc morsum, sed longinqua terra redundet,
Et quod Christicolis fas bene perpetre Martyribus,
Tu pugna cœlorum pugnis, & bella ferentis,
Cingitur tibi fidelis per arma Scyphus.
Sic tuo per totum (mundum) cor gloria mundum,
Tum sic Christicolis fert, & cuna fides.

Christianus Kalsen.

¶ The true report of all the succesſe of Famagoſta made by the noble Earle *Nestor Martinengo*, vnto the renowmed Prince the Duke of Venice.

THe 16. day of Febꝛuary. 1571. the Fleete which had bꝛought the ayde vnto Famagoſta, departed from thence, wheras were found in all ẏ armie, but 4000. footemē, 800. of them choſen ſoldiers, & 3000. (accompting ẏ Citizens & other of ẏ villages) the reſt 200. in number, were ſoldiers of Albania. After the arriuall of the which ſuccour, the foꝛtification of the Citie went moꝛe diligently foꝛward of all handes, then it did befoꝛe, the whole garriſon, the Grecian Citizens inhabiting the towne, the gouerners and captaines not withdꝛawing them ſelues frō any kinde of labour, foꝛ the better incouragement and good example of others, both night and day ſearching the watch, to the intent with moſt carefull heedetaking they might beware of their enemies, againſt whom they made no ſallye out of the Citie to ſkirmiſh but very ſeldome, eſpecially to vnderſtand, when they might learne ẏ intent of the enemies. Whileſt we made this diligent pꝛouiſion within the Citie, the Turkes without made no leſſe pꝛe-

paration of all thinges necessary fit to batter the fortresse with all, as in bringing out of Caramania and Syria with all speede by the sea, many Woollpackes, a great quantitie of wood and timber, diuers peeces of artilarye, ingens, and other thinges expedient for their purpose.

This word *Bassa*, is a most honourable title amongest the Turkes, and signifieth as much with vs as a prime cõsseller.

At the beginning of Aprill *Halli Bassà* landed there with 80. Gallies or thereabout in his cõpany, who brought thether that, which of our enemies was desired, who soone after departing from thence, and leauing behinde hym 30. Gallies, which continually transported soldiers, munition, freshe victuals, and other necessaries, besides à great nũber of * Caramusalins, or Brigandins, great Hulkes called * Maones, and large broad vessels termed of them * Palandrie, which continually passed to and fro betwixt Cyprus and Syria, & other places there about, which they did with great speed, stãding in feare of the Christian armie. And about the midst of the same moneth, the Turkes caused to be brought out of the Citie of Nicosia, which they had wonne a little before, 15. peeces of artilarye, and raising their army frõ whence they were before, making ditches & trenches necessary, incampt them selues in gardens, and toward the west part of Famagosta neare a place called Precipola. The 25. of the same moneth they raised vp

* *Caramusalini* be vessels like vnto the French Gabards, which saile daily vpon the riuer of Bordeaux, which saile with a misen or triangle saile.

* *Maone* be vessels like vnto the great Hulkes, which come hether from Denmarke, some of the which cary 7. or 8. hundreth tunnes a peece, flat, and broad, which saile some of them with 7. misens a peece.

* *Palandrie* be great flatte vessels, made like Ferbotes to transporte horse.

Nicosia, otherwise called *Licosia*.

vp mountes to plant their artilary vpon, and caused trenches to be made for harquebusers one very nigh an other, approching still very neare the Citie, in such order, as was almost impossible to stay the same, 40. thousand of their Pioners continually labouring there the most part of all the night. The intent of the enemie being then knowen, and in what part of the Citie he minded most to plant his battery, we tooke diligent heede on the other part, to repaire & fortifie all places necessary within. For ẏ which cause we placed à great watch in that way, which was couered with à counterscharke, and in the sallies of their priuie Posterns, for the defence of the said coũterscharke there were new flãckers made, also Trauerses called Butterisses, made vpon the Cortaine with one trench of Turues 2. foote high and broad, the which was made on that side of the wall of the Citie, which was already battered with the shotte of the Turkes, with certaine loope holes for our Harquebusers, by ẏ which they defended the counterscharke. Two noble personages *Bragadino* and *Baglione*, personally tooke this charge on thẽ, by the which meanes the Christian affaires passed in very good order. All the bread for our soldiers was made in one storehouse, of the which the noble gentleman *Lorenzo Tiepolo* Captaine of * Baffo had charge, who refused no paine, where he thought his trauaile might preuaile. In the Castell was placed that famous gentleman

Sig. Bragadino was *Proueditore*, that is, Gouernour, and *Sig. Baglione* Generall of the Christiã armie: both of them were noble men of Venice.

* *Baffo*, of the auncient writers, named *Paphos*, in the which Citie there was a sumptuous Church dedicated vnto Venus.

Andrea Bragadino, who with à diligent garde had charge on that part of the Castell principally, next vnto the sea side, trimming and digging out new flanckers for the better defence of the *Arsenall.

* *Arsenall* in Constãtinople & Venice, is the place for munition & artilary to lye in.

A valiant Knight named *Foito*, was appointed master of the Ordinance, who was slaine in a fewe dayes after in à skirmishe, whose garison the noble *Bragadino* Proueditore before named, presently deliuered ouer to me. Three other Captaines were appointed ouer the wildefire with 20. footemen for euery one of them, chosen out of the armie to vse, and execute ẏ same as occasion should serue. The best peeces of Ordinance were brought forth vnto that side of ẏ towne, where ẏ battery was loked for to be made: & they made priuie fences to couer the better their Cannon shot withall. There was no want in ẏ Christians to annoy their enemies in issuing often out of euery side against them, as well to hinder their determinations, as to hurt them otherwise at diuers times. They also rendered to vs the like. For 300. of the inhabitance of Famagosta one time issuing out of the Citie, armed onely with their Swordes and Targets, with so many Italian Harquebusers also in their company, receaued great dammage, because the trenches of the enemies were made about so thicke, although at the same present we cõpelled them to flye, and slewe also many of them: yet they encreased to such number, that they killed presently

sently 30. and hurt there 60. of our company. For the which cause order was taken, that our men should no more come forth of their holde, committing themselues to manifest perill to bid their enemies the base.

The Turkes in processe of time by litle and litle with their trenches, came at length to the toppe of the counterscharke, and hauing finished their fortes the 19. of May, began their batterye with 10. fortes, hauing 74. peeces of great artilary within their custodie, amongest the which there were 4. Basiliskes (for so they terme them) of an immeasurable greatnes, and began to batter from the gate Limisso vnto the Arsenall, and layde 5. batteries against the towne, the one against the great high Turret of the Arsenall, which was battered with 5. peeces of Ordinance mounted vpon that forte of ỳ rocke, the other against the Cortaine it selfe of the Arsenall, battered by one forte with 11. peeces: an other against the keepe of Andruzzi with 2. commaunders, which were aboue with one forte of 11. other peeces: an other battery against the Turret of S. Nappa, the which was battered with 4. Basiliskes. The gate of Limisso, which had one high commaunder alone, and à Bzey and Cortaine without was battered by the fortes with 33. peeces of artilary, whereas *Mustafa* him selfe generall of the Turkes armie tooke the charge in person. At the first they seemed not to care much to spoyle the walles, but shot

still into ỳ Citie, and against our Ordinance, which greatly galled them. Whereupon they, who were within ỳ Citie, as well our soldiers, as the Grecians, as soone as the battery began, withdrawing them selues, came & dwelt by the walles of the Citie, whereas they continued from that time to the end of the siege. The noble *Bragadino* lodged in the keepe of Andruzzi, *Baglione* in that warde of S. Nappa. The honorable *Tiepolo* in that which was called Campo Santo. Wherefore they being present to all that was done, both encouraged, and punished the soldiers according to their desertes. The right worshipfull *Luigi Martinengo* was appointed cheefe ouer the Ordinance, who answering all mens expectation of him, with great courage deuided the charge therof vnto 6. other inferiour Captaines, who tooke order and care for that company, and for the prouision of things necessary for the gunners: one cõpany of ỳ Grecians being appointed to euery gate of the Citie for to attend vpon the seruice of the artilary. The valiant Captaine *Francesco Bagone* warded at the keepe, and at the great commaunder of the Arsenall. Captaine *Pietro Conte* attended vpon the Cortaine, at the Commaunder of the Volti, and at the keepe of Campo Santo. I for my part attended vpon the Commaunder of Campo Santo, and vpon the Commaunder of Andruzzi, and of the Cortaine, vnto ỳ Turret of Santa Nappa. The Earle *Hercole Martinengo* attended vpon

the

the Commaunder of Santa Nappa, and to the whole Coztaine, vnto the gate of Limisso. *Horatio* Captaine of Velctri attended vpon the Bzey and Coztaine, towardes the Bulwarke. Upon the high Cõmaunder of Limisso, which was moze troubled then all the rest, attended the Captain *Roberto Maluezzi*. At the same time, when the battery began (by the commission of the honourable *Bragadino*) victuals were appointed, and geuen to all the soldiers, as well Grecians, as Italians, & Gunners: Namely Wine, Pottage, Cheese, and Bakon: all the which thinges were bzought to the walles as neede did require in very good ozder, so that no soldier there, spent any moze in bzead then 2. souses a day. They were payde at the end of euery 30. dayes, with the great trauell of that right wozshipfull Venetian gentleman *M. Gionanni Antonio Querini*, who besides this his ozdinary charge was found pzesent in all waightie and daungerous affaires to ỹ great incouragement of our soldiers. And we made à counterbattery against our enemies foz 10. dayes space, with so great rage, that we choked and destroyed 15. of their best peeces, also we killed & dispatched of them about 30. thousand at that season, so that they were disapointed at that time of their battery in that place, and were greatly dismayed. But we fozeseing that we had no great stoze of pouder left, there was made à restraint, and such ozder taken, that 30. peeces should not shoote of, but 30.

2. Venetian Souses oz *Soldi* amount but to one penny Englishe.

shot à peece euery day, and that in the presence of the Captaines, who were still present, because the soldiers and Gunners should not shoote of in vaine.

The 29. of May there came towardes vs from Candia à Fregat of Pinnisse, the which geuing vs great hope and lightening of ayde, encreased maruelously euery mans courage. The Turkes with great trauell and slaughter of both sides, had wonne at the last the Counterscharfe from vs, with great resistance and mortalitie on both partes. Wherupon they began on the other side of the fift battery to fill vp the ditch, with the earth that they threwe downe, which was taken neare the wall of the Counterscharfe. But all that earth and falling downe of the wall made by the shot of their artilary, was caryed away of vs within the Citie, all our company labouring continually as well by night as day, vntill our enemies had made certaine loope holes in ẏ wall, through the which they slãcking and scouring all the ditch with their Harquebussie, stopped our former course of carying, or going that way any more, without certaine and expresse daunger. But *M. Giouanni Marmori*, à fortifier, had deuised à certain kinde of ioyned boordes, the which being caried of the soldiers, defended thẽ frõ the shot of ẏ Harquebusers, so that some other quantitie of earth, but no great store, was caried also away: in the which place this foresayd fortifier was slaine, who had

had done especiall good seruice in all our necessary affaires. And our enemies hauing cast so much earth into the ditch, as filled it vp againe, and made it a firme way to the wall of the Counterscharke, and casting before thē the earth by little and little, they made one Trauerse euen vnto the wall on two sides in all their batteries, the which they made thicke and strouge with Woolpackes, and other Fagots, to assure them selues the better of our flanckers.

When they had once possessed the ditch, that they coulde not bee hurt of vs but by chaunce, they began forthwith to cast & digge out vndermines to vndermine the Brey, the Turret of S. Nappa, the Commaunder of Andruzzi, the Keepe of Campo Santo, the Cortain, and the Turrion of the Arsenall: so that we being able no longer to serue our turne and enioye those fewe flanckers, we threw downe wildefire into our enemies campe, the which annoyed them very sore, because it fired their Woolpackes, and also their Fagots. And for the better encouragement of the soldiers, the right honourable *Bragadino* gaue to euery soldier one Duckat, the which could gaine or recouer any of the former Woolpackes, making coūtermines in all places. To ỳ which charge *Maggio* the fortifier knight was appointed, who in all our bulines serued with such diligence and courage, as he was able, or was requisite. But the countermines mette not,

sauing those of the Commaunder of S. Nappa, of Andruzzi, and that of Campo Santo, because they were open, and our men sallied out often both by day and night into the ditch to perceaue better the way of the mines, and to fire the Fagots and wooll. Nor we ceassed at any time through the vnspeakeable trauell of the Lord *Baglione* (who had the ouersight of all these matters) to trouble our enemies intents, by all maner of wit and policie, deuiding the companies for the batteries, ioyning and plãting in all places à garison of the * Albanois soldiers, who as well on foote as on horsebacke, shewed alwayes notable courage and manhoode.

* *Albanois* soldiers, soldiers of Albania, otherwise called Epirus, who cõmonly serue the Venetians, both on horsebacke and foot, very skilful and painfull.

¶ The first Assault.

THe 21. of June, they put fire to the mine of the Turret of the Arsenall, wherat *Giambelat Bey* toke charge, who with great ruine rent in sunder à most great and thicke wall, and so opened the same, that he threw downe more then halfe therof, breaking also one part of the baymure, made before to vpholde the assault. And sodainly à great number of the Turkes skipping vpõ the ruines therof, displayed their Ensignes, euen to the toppe of the same. Captaine *Pietro Conte* with his company, was in that warde, the which was much shaken and terrified by that sodaine ruine. I with my cõpany came first thether, so that they shortly tooke

tooke the repulse, and although they refreshed them selues with new supplyes 5. or 6. times, yet they failed of their purpose. There fought personally the *L. Baglione: Bragadino* and *Querini* being armed, stoode not farre of to refresh and comfort our soldiers, and the Captaine of the Castell with the Ordinance, that was planted vpon the Buttereis, destroyed many of our enemies, when they gaue the assault, the which endured 5. houres together: so that of Turkes were slain very many, and of our side betwixt them that were slaine and hurt à 100: Most part of the which number were cast away by à mischaunce of our wildefire, the which being vnaduisedly & negligently handled, burnt vp many of our owne company. There died at that present the Earle *Gio. Francesco Goro*, the Captaine *Barnardino Agubio*: and by the throwing of stones *Hercole Malatesta*, Captaine *Pietro Conte*, with other Captaines and Standerdbearers were very sore hurt.

Of this noble and painfull Venetian Gentleman *M. Gio. Antonio Querini* (who was afterward hewen in sunder by the commaundement of *Mustafa*) I was entertained very courteously in my trauell at *Corsyra*, now called *Corfù*, he being then there *Mag. Castellano* or Captaine of one of the Castels.

The night following arriued in Cyprus à Pinnisse from Candia, which bringing newes of most certaine ayde, greatly encreased both the mirth and courage of vs all, so that we made soone after, with the helpe of the Captaine *Marco Criuellatore*, and *Maggio* the knight, certaine retreates flancked to all the places beaten downe, and where as they suspected that the enemie had digged vp any mines, with Hogsheades, Chestes, Tykes, & Sackes stuffed full of moyst earth (the Grecians with

In extremities men haue no regard to spare trifles.

all speede hauing already brought almost all that which they had) because they hauing dispatched their Canueis about necessary vses, they brought their hanginges, coztaines, carpets, euen to their very sheetes, to make and stuffe vp their foresaid sackes, à very good and ready way to make vp again their baymures, the which were throwen downe with the fury of the artilary, which neuer stinted, so that we made vp againe still that in ẏ night, the which was throwen downe and broken in the day, sleeping very seldome: all the soldiers standing alwayes vpon the walles, visited continually of the Gouerners of the Citie, which slept at no time, but in the extreme heate of the day, hauing no other time to take their rest, because the enemie was at hand, geuing vs continually Alarmes, not suffering vs long to breath.

Prouident and carefull gouerners or magistrates seldome sleepe all the night at any time, much lesse in daungerous seasons.

¶ The second Assault.

THe 29. of the same moneth, they set ẏ mine made towardes ẏ Bzey on fire, the which mine was digged in stone, which brake and cleft all thinges in peeces, and caused great ruine, making an easie way for the enemye to assault vs, who with an outragious fury came to the toppe, whereas *Mustafà* their Generall was altogether present, which assault was receaued, and stayed at the beginning of the Earle *Hercole Martinengo* with his garison, and so were repulsed by our company, who fought without

A small thing at ẏ beginning, or in due time done, helpeth much.

without any aduauntage of couert, the baymure being throwen downe by ẏ mine. There were slaine of our company Captaine *Meani* the Sargent Maior of our armye, Captaine *Celio de Fuochi*, Captaine *Erasmo da Fermo*: and Captaine *Soldatello*, *Antonio d'Ascoli*, Captaine *Gio. d'Istria*, Standerdbearers, with many other officers, were soze wounded, there dyed also 30. other of our common soldiers. At the Arsenall they were beaten backe with greater dãmage of our enemies, and small hurt to vs. Fiue onely of our part being slain there, wheras Captaine *Giacomo da Fabriano* dyed, and I was wounded in my left legge with an Harquebuse shot. The which assault continued 6. houres, the Bishop of Limisso stãding vp there, encouraging the soldiers. Where also were found ꝑsent stoute women, who came thether with weapons, stones, & water, to helpe the soldiers. Our enemies vnderstãding how great hinderance they had receaued at these two assaultes, chaunged their mindes, and began againe with greater furye then euer they had before accustomed to lay battery to all places, and into our retreates, so that they labouring moze spedely then euer they did, made 7. other fozts moze, vnder the Castell, and taking away the artilary frõ them which were farther of, planting of it somewhat nearer to the number of 80. they battered ẏ holde with so great rage, that on the 8. of July, with the same night also, was numbzed 5000. Cannon

That certaine women inhabiting this Iland be *Viragos*, oz mankinde, I sawe sufficient triall at my last being there, in a Citie called *Saline*.

shot, and after that sort they ouerthrewe to the ground ỳ baymures, that scarcely with great trauell and paine we could repayre them agayne, because our men that laboured about them were continually slaine by their Ordinance, and by reason of the endlesse tempest of the shot of their Harquebusers. And our men began to decrease: for the Turkes caused vs to retyre from our Breyes, by the violence of their artilary and mining in such sort, that there being no more standing left for our soldiers, because we making our baymures more thicke, our standing began to waxe narrower, the which presently we of necessitie enlarged with boordes as à scaffolde to the baymure, whereby we might haue more elbow roome to fight. Captaine *Maggio* also made one mine vnder the sayd Brey, to the entent, that we being not able any longer to keepe it, the same might bee left to our enemies to their great hinderaunce.

It is accompted a good warlike shift, to leaue that to our enemies with hindrance, which we can not any longer keepe, and vse to our owne commoditie.

¶ The third Assault.

TO the sayd Brey the 9. of July, they gaue the third assault, to the Turrion of Santa Nappa, to that of Andruzzi, to the Cortaine, to the Keepe of the Arsenall: the which assault hauing continued more then 6. houres, they were beaten backe in 4. places, but we left the Brey to their great losse, and ours also: because we being assaulted, our company being

ing not able to manneage their Pikes in good order, by reason of the narrownes of the standing where they were, being willing to retyre in that order, as the *L. Baglione* had prescribed vnto them, and could not, cast them selues at the last into a confuse order, and retyred, they being mingled amongest the Turkes: so that fire being geuen to our mine, the which (with a terrible sight to beholde) slewe presently of our enemies more then a 1000. and aboue a 100. of vs. There dyed Captaine *Roberto Malvezzi*, and Captaine *Marchetto da Fermo* was greuously woũded. At the assault of the Arsenall dyed Captaine *Dauid Noce* master of the Campe, and I my selfe was hurt by the racing of a Cannon shot. This assault continued fiue houres, and the Citizens of Famagosta shewed great courage in euery place, with their women also, and young stripliuges. The Brey was so defaced by reason of this mine set on fire, that no body any more attempted to recouer the same: because there was no apt place remayning to stay vpon. The left flancker onely remained still, whereas an other mine was made. The gate of Limisso was ouer against this foresayd Brey, a somewhat lower, which was alwayes open, hauing made to the same a Portall, with a Percollois annexed to it, the which Percollois by the cutting of a small corde, was a present defence to the gate, and our soldiers gaue their attẽdance by that gate to bring in the battered earth, which fell

in the ditches from the rampayze: and when they saw that their enemies in 4. dayes came not thether, they began to entrench aboue the Brey, and by the flanckers aboue they suffered no person to passe out of the gate, the which thing brought great suspition vnto our enemyes, because they were oft times assailed of our company.

¶ The fourth Assault.

Wherefore they came the 14. day of July to assault the gate of Limisso, and lying their battery to all other places, they came and planted their Auncientes euen before the gate, whereas the *L. Baglione*, and *Sig. Luigi* were in readinesse, who had taken vpon them to defend that gate of the Citie. Who as soone as they had encouraged their soldiers, sallying swiftly forth, killed, and put to flight the greater part of them, and at the last geuing fire to the mine of the flancker slewe 400. Turkes, and *Sig. Baglione* at the same time wonne an Auncient of our enemies, wresting it violently out of one of the Auncientbearers handes. The day following they gaue fire to the mine of the Coztaine, the which thing not falling out greatly to their purpose, they followed not their prepared assault. Wherefore they began to fortifie, and aduaunce hyer their Trauerses in the ditches, for their better assuraunce against they should geue the assault: and they had

The forwardnesse of ỳ Captaine at daungerous times not onely much comforteth the common soldier, but also increaseth greatly his credite and commendation with all men.

had emptied and caryed away all the earth neare vnto the Counterscharfe, where they lodged in their pauilions, so that we could not descrie them. They shot 7. peeces of artilary vpon the wall of the Countcrscharfe so couertly, that they were not seene: two frō the Brey of the Turrion of Santa Nappa, one from Andruzzi, and two other all à long the battery of the Coztaine. And they came with certaine boozdes couered with raw and greene hydes, vnder which they brought their men to digge in the baymures, we being nothing behind oz forgetfull to cast wildefire amōgest them, and sometime to issue forth of our sallies called Posterns, to offend their Pioners, although to our great hinderaunce. And we still repayred the baymures by all meanes possible, with Buffe skinnes, being moyst and weet, throwing in also earth, shredes, and cotton with water, being well bound together with cozdes: all the women of Famagosta gathering themselues togcther in companyes in euery streete (being guided of one of their Priestes called Caloiero) resozted dayly to à certaine place appoynted, to labour, gathering and pounding foz the soldiers, stones and water, the which was kept foz all assaultes in halfe butts to quench the fire, which the Turkes threwe amongest them.

Caloieri be secular Greek priestes, who by their lawes may be, and commonly are also maried.

They hauing had no great successe in taking the gate, they found out à new way, neuer heard of before, in gathering together à

Teglia in Latin called *Teda*, is a certaine wood, which burneth easily, and sauoureth vnpleasantly, of the which there is great store in Sicilia: sometime it is vsed for a Torche.

great quãtitie of certaine wood called Teglia, which easely burned, and smelt very euill, the which they throwing before the former gate of the Citie, and Fagots fastened to the same, with certaine beames besmered with Pitch, kindled sodainly so great à fire, as was not possible for vs to quench the same, although we threw vpõ it whole Buts of water, which were throwen downe from an high Cõmaunder, which Buts presently brake in sunder. Thys fire continued 4. dayes, wherefore we were enforced by reason of the extreme heate and stinche, to withdraw our selues farther inward, and they descending towardes their lower flanckers, beganne other mines, so that the gate was shut vp, because it could be no longer kept open, and sodainly (à thing maruelous to be spoken) the standing of the Brey being repayred and made vp againe, they plãted one peece ouer against the gate, the which of vs with stones, earth, and other thinges, was sodainly buried vp. By thys time we were driuen to an exigent, all our prouision within the Citie stooping very lowe, sauing onely hope, the noble courage of the Gouernours and Captaines, and the stoute readines of the soldiers: our wine, and flesh as well poudered as vnpoudered was spent, nor there was any Cheese to be gotten, but vpon an vnreasonable price, our company hauing eaten vp their Horse, Asses, and Cattes, for lacke of other victualls: there was nothing left to be

No necessary thing to be done was left vnattempted on either part.

Mans courage oft abateth, but hope seldome forsaketh.

Saguntina fames.

eaten,

eaten, but a small quantitie of bread, and Beanes, and we dranke water and Wineger together, whereof was not much left, when that we perceaued that our enemies had digged and cast vp 3. mines in the Commaunder of the gate, they labouring in all places more diligently then euer they did before, bringing into the ditch, ouer agaynst the battery of the Curtaine, a hill of earth, as high as the wall: And already they came to the wall abone the Counterscharfe ouer against the Turrion of the Arsenall, and had made one Commaunder complete, fenced with shares, like vnto plough shares, in proportion and height correspondent to ours.

Within the Citie were remaining but 500. Italian soldiers, who were not hurt, yet very faint and wery by their long watching and paines in fighting in those feruent & burning heates, which are in those partes. And the greater and better part also of the Grecians were by thys time slaine, when as the cheefe of those Citizens remayning, did fully resolue them selues (the which was about the 20. of July) to present a supplication in writing to that noble gentleman *Bragadino* Proueditore, desiring and beseeching him, that seing their Citie & fortresse was thus battered & brought to extremitie, without sufficient ayde to defend the same, without substaunce or sustenaunce, hauing no hope of succour, or any new supply, they hauing spent and consumed not

In July the heate is commonly so extreme in this Iland, that the inhabitauntes thereof, are not wont to trauel, but by night onely.

A letter or supplication exhibited by ỹ Cypriottes vnto *Sig. Bragadino*.

onely their goods, but also their liues for the defence of them, and in testifying of their dutifull seruice towardes the noble and royall state of the Segniory of Uenice, that it might now please him, and the rest of the honourable Gouernours, that were present, & put in trust, hauing à carefull eye vnto some honourable conditions, to haue now at the last à respect to the credite and honour of their long trauelled wifes, and the safegarde of their poore children, which otherwise were shortly very like to be à pray to their bloudthirsting and rauening enemies. To the which letter or supplication speedy answere was made by the forenamed honourable *Bragadino*, comforting them, that they should by no meanes abate their courage, and that shortly he looked for succour from the Segniorye, diminishing as much as he might, the feare which they had conceaued in their hartes, dispatching and sending away sodainly frō Cyprus into Candia à Pinnisse to certifie the Duke and Gouernours there, in what extremitie they were. The Turkes by thys tyme had ended their mines, and set them on fire, the 29. of July, in the which space our men according as they were wonte to doe, renued & made vp againe the baymures ruined before by ỳ Ordinance, and hauing no other stuffe left to aduaunce them with, made sackes of Carsey, vnto the which the noble *Tiepolo* diligently looked. The 3. mines of the Commaunder did great damage

The answere of the former letter.

It standeth with reason, in hope of sauing the greater, to let the lesser go.

mage to vs, hauing throwen downe the greater part of the earth, whereas the Gouernour *Randacchi* was slaine. The mine of the Arsenall ouerthrew all the rest of the Turrion, hauing smouldered and choked one whole garison of our soldiers, the 2. flanckers onely still remayning.

¶ The fifth Assault.

THe enemies trauelled much to become maisters of those foresayd flanckers, and to sallye forth by the other batteries, and thys assault lasted from three of the clocke in the after noone vntill night, where, and at what tyme were slaine very many of our enemes. In thys assault *Sig. Giacomo Strambali* amongest the rest, shewed much worthinesse, as he had done before in other conflictes.

¶ The 6. and last Assault.

THe next morning following, at the breake of the day, they assailed all places, the whiche Assault continued more then fiue houres, with very little hurt on our side, because our enemies fought more coldly then they were wont to doe, annoying of vs continually on the Sea side with their Gallies, shooting in all theyr Assaultes and batteries continually Cannon shotte in all partes of the Citie, as neare as they might.

After we had defended and repulsed this assault, and perceaued thinges brought to à narrower straite then they were wont to be at, we hauing left in all the whole Citie, but 7. barrels of pouder, the Gouernours of the Citie fully determined to yelde vp them selues and the Citie, with honourable conditions. Wherfore the first of August in the after noone, they tooke à truce, one being come for that purpose from *Mustafà* the Generall, with whom they concluded the next morning following to geue 2. hostages à peece, vntill such time as both armies were agreed. For our hostages (by the appointment of ỳ right honourable *Bragadino*) were sent forth the Earle *Hercole Martinengo*, and *Sig. Matteo Colsi* à Citizen of Famagosta, and frõ our enemies came into the Citie the Liefetenant of *Mustafà*, and ỳ Agà of ỳ Giannizzers, the which were met, euen vnto the gate of the Citie, of *Sig. Baglione* with 200. Harquebusers: ours also were met in like maner with great pompe with horsemen & Harquebusers, with the sonne also of *Mustafà* in person, who made very much of them.

Necessitie oft times pressleth vs in the end to that, which our will continually spurneth against.

Giannezzeri be the Garde of the great Turke, so that *Agà de' Giannizzeri* is the Captaine of the Turkes Garde.

The Lord *Baglione* imparld with these hostages, which were then come for that purpose of the articles of peace, requiring by them of their Generall, their liues, armour, and goods, 5. peeces of Ordinance, 3. of the best horses, and safe passage from thence vnto Candia accompanied with their Gallies, and last of all, that the Grecians inhabiting ỳ Iland might

dwell

dwell there still quietly, and enioye peaceably their owne goods and possessions, liuing still Christians hereafter, as they had done before. All the which requestes and articles were agreed vpon, graunted, and subscribed vnto by the hand of *Mustafà*. Forthwith were sent Gallies, and other vessels into the hauen, so that our soldiers immediately beganne to imbarke them selues, of the which the greater part were already gone aboorde, the nobilitie and our cheefe Captaines also being likewise very desirous to depart. The 15. of August in the morning, the worthy *Bragadino* sent me with à letter vnto *Mustafà*, by the which he signified, that the same night he would come vnto him to deliuer vp the keyes of the Citie, and that he would leaue in the holde the honourable gentleman *Tiepolo*, praying him therfore, that whilest he should haue iust cause thus to be abroad, that there might be no harme done at home, and in the Citie. The Turkes from our truce taking vntill that time, practised with vs all familiarly, & without any suspition of sinister or double dealing, they hauing shewed vs much courtesie both in worde and deede. *Mustafà* him selfe by worde of mouth presently aunswered me to thys letter, in this sort, that I should returne, & make relation to this noble man *Bragadino*, who had sent me, that he should come ouer to him at his owne pleasure, for he was very desirous both to see and know him, for hys great worthines

Iust Turkishe dealing, to speake and not to meane: so daintly to promise, and neuer to performe the same.

The wolfe sometime cunningly counterfeiteth the voice of the Goate, and the deceatfull person pretendeth plaine and vpright dealing, that he may the sooner intrappe the simple.

and prowes, that he had tryed to be in hym, and in the other of his Captaines and soldiers, of whose manhoode and courage he would honourably report, where soeuer he came, as occasion should serue therunto: and to cõclude that he should nothing doubt of any thing: because in no maner of condition he would suffer any violence to be done to those, which remained behinde within the Citie. So I speedely returning, made true report of the same: and towardes night about 4. of ỳ clocke, the right honourable *Bragadino* accompanied with the *L. Baglione*, with *Sig. Aluigi Martinengo*, with the right worshipfull *Sig. Gio. Antonio Querini*, with the right worshipfull *Sig. Andrea Bragadino*, with the Knight of Haste, with the Captaine *Carlo Ragonasco*, with Captaine *Francesco Straco*, with Captaine *Hector* of Brescia, with Captaine *Girolomo di Sacile*, and with other gentlemen, and 50. soldiers: the Gouernours and noble men with their swordes, and ỳ soldiers with their Harquebusets, came forth of their holde, and went vnto the Pauilion of *Mustafà*, of whom, all they at the beginning, were courteously receaued, and caused to sit down by him, he reasoning and discoursing with them of diuers thinges, à certaine time: and drawing them from one matter to an other, at the last vpon à sodaine picked à quarell vnto thẽ, especially burthening that noble *Bragadino* with an vntruth, laying to his charge, that he had caused certaine of his slaues in the time that the truce

But full euill may the simple Lambes trust the rauening wolfe.

An easie thing it is to finde a staffe to beate a dogge: and better is an ill excuse, then none at all.

continued betwixt them, to be put to death. The which thing was most false. So that he being angry therewith sodainly stept forth, and commaunded them to be bound. Thus they being vnarmed (not suffered at that time to enter into hys Pauilion, with their former weapons) and bound, were lead one by one into the market place, before hys Pauilion, being presently cutte and hewen in sunder in hys presence, and last of all from that worthy and noble *Bragadino* (who being bound as the rest, and being cõmaunded twise or thrise to stretch forth his necke, as though he should haue bene beheaded, the which most boldly he did without any sparke of feare) hys eares were cut of, and causing him to be stretched out most vilely vpon the ground, *Mustafa* talking with hym, and blaspheming the holy name of our Sauiour, demaunding hym, where is now thy Christ, that he helpeth thee not? To all ỹ which no aunswere at all was geuen of that honourable gentleman. The Earle *Hercole Martinengo*, which was sent for one of the hostages, who was also bound, was hidden by one of *Mustafas* Eunukes vntill such time as hys fury was past, afterward hys life being graunted hym, he was made the Eunukes slaue. Three Grecians which were vnder his Pauilion were left vntouched. All the soldiers which were found in the campe, and all sortes of Christians to the nũber of 300. were sodainly slaine, they nothing mistrusting any such trea-

The propertie of true fortitude is, not to be broken with sodaine terrors.

Mustafa, cosin germaine to the theefe, which honge on the left side of our Sauiour at his Passion.

son, or tyranny. The Christian soldiers, which were imbarcked a little before, were lincked and fettered with yron chaines, made slaues, all thinges being taken from them, and stripped into their shirtes.

The second day after thys murther was committed, which was the 17. of August, *Mustafa* entred the first time into the Citie, and cauſed the valiant and wise gouernor * *Tiepolo* to be hanged, who remayned behinde, wayting the returne of *Sig. Bragadino*. I being in the citie at that present, whē other of my cōtreymē were thus miserably slaine & made slaues, hid my selfe in certaine of the Grecians houses the space of 5. daies, and they not being able to keepe me in couert any longer for feare of the great penaltie, which was proclamed against such transgressours and concealers, I offered, and gaue myselfe slaue to one *Sangacchodel Bir*, promising hym 500. *Zechins for my raūsome, with whom I remained in the campe. The Friday following (being the Turkes sabboth day) thys worthy and pacient gentleman *Bragadino* was led still in the presence of that vnfaythfull tyrant *Mustafa*, to the batteries made vnto the Citie, whereas he being compelled to carrye two baskets of earth, the one vpon hys backe, the other in hys hand slaue like, to euery sundry battery, being enforced also to kisse the ground as oft as he passed by him, was afterward brought vnto the Sea side, where he being placed in a chaire to leane and

* With this noble man of Venice *M. Lorenzo Tiepolo*, now thus vilely put to death, in my returne from Cōstantinople into Christendome, I sayled 300. miles, namely, from *Candia* by *Creta*, vnto *Zacynthos*, now called: *Zanthe*, with his great fauour: he being then, as at this seege also he was Captain and Gouernour of *Baffo*.

* *Zechini*, be certaine peeces of fine golde coyned in Venice: euery one of the which is in value vj. shillinges viij. pence of our money, and somwhat better: and equall altogether to a Turkishe *Byraltom*.

and stay vpon, was winched vp in that chaire, and fastened vnto the Mayneyarde of a Galley, and hoysted vp with a Crane, to shew him to all the Christian soldiers and slaues (which were in the hauen already shipped) he being afterward let down, and brought to the market place, the tormentors tooke of hys clothes from hym, and tacked hym vnto the Pillary, whereas he was most cruelly fleyed quicke: with so great constancie and faith on his part, that he neuer lost or abated any iotte of hys stedfast courage, being so farre from any fainting, that he at that present with most stoute hart reproched them, and spake much shame of hys most trayterous dealing in breaking of hys faythfull promise. At the last without any kinde of alteration of hys constancye, he recommending hys soule vnto almighty God, gaue vp the goste. When he had thus ended hys life (thankes be to God) hys skinne being taken and filled with straw, was commaunded forthwith to be hanged vpon ỹ Bowsprit of a* Foyste, and to be caryed alongst the coast of Syria by the sea side, that all the port townes might see, and vnderstand who he was.

His death answerable to his former life.

* A Foyste is as it were a Brigãdine, being somwhat larger then halfe a Galley. much vsed of the Turkish *Cursares*, or as we call thẽ Pirates, or Rouers.

Thys is now so much as I am able to declare to your highnes by that I sawe my selfe, and can remember whilest that I was in the Fortresse: that also, which by true relation of others I could vnderstand, and saw also my selfe in the Campe, whilest I was slaue, I will likewise breefly vtter vnto you.

Thinges seene are of much more credite, then onely heard.

The enemies armie was in nũber 200. thousand persons of all sortes and qualities. Of soldiers which toke paye there were 80. thousand, besides the which number, there were 14. thousand of Giannizzers taken out from all the holdes of Syria, Caramania, Natolia, and part of them also which came frõ the * Gate of the great Turke. The venturers with the swoꝛd were 60. thouland in number. The reason, why there were so many of this soꝛt, was because *Mustafà* had disperſed à rumour, through the Turkes dominion, that Famagosta was much moꝛe wealthy and riche, then the Citie of Nicosia was: so foꝛ that cause, and by the commodious and easie passage from Syria ouer into Cyprus, these venturers were easily induced to come thether. In 75. dayes (all the which time the battery still continued) 140. thousand ꝛyon pellets were shot of, numbꝛed, and seene. The cheefe personages which were in their armye neare vnto *Mustafà*, were these following: the Bassà of Aleppo, the Bassà of Natolia, *Musafer* Bassà of Nicosia, the Bassà of Caramania, the Agà of the Giannizzers, *Giambelat* * *Bey*, the Sangiaccho of Tripolis, the * Begliarbei of Greece, the Bassà of Scinassi & of Marasco, *Ferca Framburaro*, the * Sangaccho of Antipo, *Soliman Bey*, three Sangacchos of Arabia, *Mustafa Bey* Generall of the Venturers, *Fergat* gouernour of Malathia, the Framburaro of Diuerie, the Sangaccho of Arabia, and other Sangacchos of lesser credite, with the number of 80. thousand

The Turkes call all those Segniozes which they haue in *Asia*, cõmonly by the name of *Natolia*, as they do likewise terme it to be in *Grecia*, what soeuer is in any part of *Europe*, being vnder the great Turke.

* The Gate of the great Turke, is as much to say, as Constantinople: the which they call in the Turkishe language, *Stamboll*.

Gli Venturieri da spada, are a kinde of venturing soldiers, who commonly are wont to follow the armye in hope of the spoyle.

Aleppo, a famous Citie neare vnto *Antiochia*, otherwise called in Greke, ἡλιοπολις, the Citie of the Sunne.

* *Bey* in the Turkishe language, signifieth knight with vs.

* *Begliarbei* signifieth L. Admirall.

* *Sangaccho*, is that person with the Turkes, that gouerneth a prouince oꝛ countrey.

sand

sand persons besides, as by the muster made by his commission might well appeare.

The Framburaro which was at Rhodes, was appoynted and left gouernour at Famagosta, and the report was that there should be left in all the Iland of Cyprus 20. thousand persons, with 2000. horse, many of the which I saw, being very leane and euill appoynted for seruice. It seemeth also a thing not impertinent to the matter, to signifie to you, how I by the especiall grace of God, was deliuered out of their cruell handes, I hauing payed within 42. dayes (all the which time I was slaue) 500. Zechins for my raunsome to hym, whose prisoner I was, by the meanes of the Consul for the French Marchantes, a ligger then at Tripolis, who a little before came from Tripolis in Syria vnto Cyprus, into the Turkes campe. Yet for all that I had payed thys summe of money to him, he would not so set me at libertie, but feeding me vp still with faire words, and promising me, that he would first bring me vnto his gouernment, which abutted vpon a peece of the famous riuer of Euphrates, and afterward dimisse me. The which malice and falsehoode of hys I perceauing, determined with my selfe to geue hym the slippe, and to flye: so I wayting my time, and repayring often to the Citie, at length met with a small Fisher bote, of the which a poore Grecian was honest maister, with whom in one night with two onely Oares and a small

God suffereth much to be done to his seruants, but neuer forsaketh them.

Necessitie oft times sharpeneth mens wits, and causeth boldnes.

saile made of two shirtes, passed ouer frō Cyprus vnto Tripolis, being in very great daunger of drowning, whereas I remained in couert in the house of certaine Christians, vntill the 25. of September, at what time I departed from thence in à little French ship called Santo Vittor, which came into these partes, and as we rode, we touched at à part of Cyprus westward, called Capo delle Gatte, where as I came à land, and talking with certaine of the inhabitaunce of the villages, who were then by chaunce à hauking, demaunded of them, how they were intreated of the Turkes, and after what sort the Iland was tylled: to the which they aunswered, that they could not possibly be in worse pickle, then they were at that present, not enioying that quietly, which was their owne, being made villans & slaues, and almost alwayes carying away the Bastonados, so that now (they sayd) they knew by triall too perfectly the plesaunt and peaceable gouernment of the Christians, wishing and praying God that they might shortly returne. And concerning the tyllage of the Iland they made aunswere moreouer, that no part of it was plowed or laboured, sauing onely that mountaine, which was towardes the West, and that because they were little troubled with the crueltie of the Turkes, but as for the plaine and East part of the Iland, there was small seede sowen therein, but became in à maner Desert, there being left but fewe inhabi-

The nature of euery commoditie is sooner vnderstoode by lacking, then by continuall enioying of the same.

tauntes,

tauntes, and lesse stoze of cattell there. Afterward we departing from thence, arriued in * Candia, I foz my part being clothed in Sackcloth, whereas soone after by the great courtesie of the right honourable *Sig. Latino Orsino*, I was new apparelled accozdingly, frendly welcomed, and my necessitie relieued. From whence I shoztly after sailing in à Cypziottes ship (thãkes be to almighstie God) arriued in this Citie in healthy, and am safely come† home now at the honourable feete of your highnesse.

(*)

* *Candia*, of the olde writers called *Creta* in latin, Ἑκατόμπολις in Greke, because it had once a 100. Cities in it, now there remaining but only 4. thus commonly named, *Candia, La Cania, Retimo*, and *Sythia*.

† It is great pleasure foz any true subiect, after long trauell, to see the smoke of his native Countrey.

The Captaines of the Christians dead in Famagosta.

The Lord *Estor Baglione.*
The Lord *Aluigi Martinengo.*
The Lord *Federico Baglione.*
The Knight of Asta Liegouernour.
The Captaine *Dauid Noce* Maister of the Campe.
The Capt. *Meani* of Perugia Sargent Maior.
The Earle *Sigismond* of Casoldo.
The Earle *Francesco* of Lodi of Cremona.
The Captaine *Francesco Troncauilla.*
The Capt. *Hannibal Adamo* of Fermo.
The Capt. *Scipio* of the Citie of Castello.
The Capt. *Charles Ragonasco* of Cremona.
The Capt. *Francesco Siraco.*
The Capt. *Roberto Maluezzo.*
The Capt. *Cesar* of Aduersa.
The Cap. *Bernardin* of Agubio.
The Capt. *Francesco Bugon* of Verona.
The Capt. *James* of Fabiano.
The Capt. *Sebastian del Sole* of Florence.
The Capt. *Hector* of Brescia, the successour to the Captaine *Cesar* of Aduersa.
The Captaine *Flaminio* of Florence, successour vnto *Sebastian del Sole.*
The Capt. *Erasmus* of Fermo, successour to the Captaine of Cernole.
The Captaine *Bartholmewe* of Cernole.
The Capt. *Iohn Battista* of Riuarole.
The Capt. *Iohn Francesco* of Venice.

The names of Christians made Slaues.

The Earle *Hercoles Martinengo*, with *Iulius Cesar Ghelfo* a soldier of Bressa.
The Earle *Nestor Martinengo*, which fled.
The Capt. *Marco Criuellatore.*

The

The Lord *Hercoles Malatesta.*
The Captaine *Peter Conte* of Montalberto.
The Capt. *Horatio* of Veletri.
The Capt. *Aluigi Pezano.*
The Conte *Iames* of Corbara.
The Capt. *Iohn* of Istria.
The Capt. *Soldatelli* of Agubio.
The Capt. *Iohn* of Ascoli.
The Capt. *Antony* of the same towne.
The Capt. *Sebastian* of the same towne.
The Capt. *Srigaro* of the Citie of Castello.
The Capt. *Marchese* of Fermo.
The Capt. *Iohn Antonio* of Piacenza.
The Capt. *Carletto Naldo.*
The Capt. *Lorenzo Fornaretti.*
The Capt. *Barnardo* of Brescia.
The Capt. *Barnardino Coco.*
The Captaine *Simon Bagnese*, succeſſour to the Captaine *Dauid Noce.*
The Captaine *Tiberio Ceruto*, succeſſour vnto Conte *Sigismond.*
The Captaine *Ioseph* of Lanciano, succeſſour vnto Captain *Francesco Troncanilla.*
The Capt. *Margante*, succeſſour to Captaine *Hannibal.*
The Lieftenant, succeſſour vnto the Captaine *Scipio.*
The Standerdbearer, succeſſour to Captaine *Roberto.*
The Captaine *Ottauio* of Rimini, succeſſour to the Captaine *Francesco Bugon.*
The Capt. *Mario da Fabiano*, succeſſour to Cap. *Iacomo.*
The Captaine *Francesco* of Venice, succeſſour vnto Captain *Antonio.*
The Capt. *Matteo* of Capua.
The Captaine *Iohn Maria* of Verona.
The Captaine *Mancino.*

¶ The Fortifiers.

Iohn Marmori. dead.
The Knight *Maggio.* slaue.

Turkishe Captaines in Famagosta.

Mvstafà Generall.
The Bassà of Aleppo.
The Bassà of Natolia. slaine.
Musafer Bassà of Nicosia.
The Bassà of Caramania.
The Agà of the Giannizers.
Giambelat Bey.
The Sangancchо of Tripolis. slaine.
The Begliarbei of Grece.
The Bassà of Sciuassi & Marasco.
Ferca Framburaro.
The Sangaccho of Antipo. slaine.
Soliman Bey. slaine.
Three Sangacchos of Arabia. One slaine.
Mustafà Bey, Generall of the Venturers. slaine.
Fergat Ruler of Malachia. slaine.
The Framburaro of Diuerie. slaine.